AGREED RECORD OF FISHERIES CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN
THE EUROPEAN UNION AND NORWAY FOR 2017

26 APRIL 2017

1 A European Union Delegation, headed by Mr Jacques VERBORGH, and a Norwegian Delegation, headed by Ms Ann Kristin WESTBERG, met in Skagen, Denmark, on 25 and 26 April 2017 to consult on mutual fisheries relations for 2017.

2 The Delegations referred to the Agreed Record of Fisheries Consultations between Norway and the European Union on the Regulation of Fisheries in Skagerrak and Kattegat for 2017, signed in Bergen on 2 December 2016, and, in particular, to paragraphs 10.1 – 10.5 and Annex 1 of that Agreed Record. Accordingly the Delegations also referred to the Agreed Record of Fisheries Consultations between Norway and the European Union for 2017, signed in Bergen on 2 December 2016, and, in particular, to paragraph 7.4 and Table 2 of that Agreed Record.

3 The Delegations recalled the decision made in December 2016 establishing a preliminary TAC of northern prawn (*Pandalus borealis*) for 2017 of 10,000 tonnes, as well as the arrangements made to establish a final TAC for 2017 as soon as the ICES advice for Pandalus is available and to adjust the transfer of Pandalus in Sub-area IVa from Norway to the EU in proportion. The Delegations noted that ICES released the advice on Pandalus in Division 3a and 4a East (Skagerrak, Northern North Sea in the Norwegian deep) on 27 March 2017.

4 Further to the arrangements recommended in the Agreed Records of 2 December 2016, the Delegations agreed to recommend to their respective authorities the following changes in fishery arrangements for 2017 as outlined in this Agreed Record.

5 REVISED QUOTAS FOR PALANDUS

5.1 The Delegations took note of the ICES advice for Pandalus, and agreed to establish a total allowable catch level of **10,316 tonnes** for 2017 for these areas.

5.2 The Delegations agreed to replace Annex 1 of the Agreed Record of Fisheries Consultations between Norway and the European Union on the Regulation of Fisheries in Skagerrak and Kattegat for 2017, signed in Bergen on 2 December 2016, with Annex 1 attached to this Agreed Record.

5.3 Furthermore the Norwegian delegation informed the EU-delegation of its intention to fix within the quantity given in 5.1 a quota for Pandalus for Division 4a East of **3,095 tonnes**.

5.4 The Delegations agreed to replace Table 2 of the Agreed Record of Fisheries Consultations between Norway and the European Union for 2017, signed in Bergen on 2 December 2016, with Table 2 attached to this Agreed Record.
6 JOINT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR PANDALUS IN SKAGERRAK AND THE NORWEGIAN DEEP

The Delegations noted that the assessment of the stock is based on the results of a survey carried out in January and on catch data from the previous year. Up until now, the assessment was carried out in September of the same year as the survey in order to set a TAC the following year. This meant that the TAC was based on survey and fisheries data that were more than a year old. To improve this, ICES has suggested that the advice should be delivered in March in order to set a TAC on the same year based on that advice. In view of this the Delegations prepared a joint request to ICES on options for a joint management strategy for Pandalus, taking into account the new timing of the advice. The joint request is set out in Annex II. To facilitate the transition phase, the Delegations agreed to ask ICES to issue an advice for 2018, in September 2017.

7 JOINT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR NORWAY POUT

The Delegations welcomed the Report of the Technical Working Group regarding a long-term management strategy for Norway pout in the North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat (Bergen, 8-9 March 2017). On the basis of this report, the Delegations prepared a joint request to ICES to evaluate options for a management strategy. The joint request is set out in Annex III.

8 PREPARATION OF THE CONSULTATIONS ON TECHNICAL MEASURES IN SKAGERRAK

The Delegations recalled that several issues related to Skagerrak will be discussed during the forthcoming consultations on 5-6 September, as referred to the paragraph 15.4 of the Agreed Record of Fisheries Consultations between Norway and the European Union on the Regulation of Fisheries in Skagerrak and Kattegat for 2017, signed in Bergen on 2 December 2016. It was agreed that the Pandalus fisheries should be discussed during these consultations. In order to prepare for the discussion on Pandalus, it was agreed that the authorities in Norway, Sweden and Denmark will collect information on e.g. regulations, fleet and industry, and compile a country description. The authorities will agree on the structure of the information. The final outcome will be used as an input for the discussions at the consultations in September.

Skagen, 26 April 2017

For the European Union Delegation

Jacques VERBORGH

For the Norwegian Delegation

Ann Kristin WESTBERG
TACs and Allocations in 2017

Catches taken, during the period 1 January to 31 December 2017 in the Skagerrak and the Kattegat of the species mentioned below, shall be limited as follows (metric tonnes, fresh round weight):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Area (1)</th>
<th>TAC 2017</th>
<th>Allocation to Norway</th>
<th>Allocation to European Union</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cod</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>5,744</td>
<td>186 (2)</td>
<td>5,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haddock</td>
<td>S + K</td>
<td>2,069</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>1,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiting</td>
<td>S + K</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaice</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>17,639</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>17,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mackerel</td>
<td>S + K</td>
<td>pm</td>
<td>pm (4)</td>
<td>Pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pandalus</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>7,221</td>
<td>3,365</td>
<td>3,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herring</td>
<td>S + K</td>
<td>50,740</td>
<td>6,767</td>
<td>43,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprat</td>
<td>S + K</td>
<td>33,280</td>
<td>2,496</td>
<td>30,784</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Skagerrak (S): the area bounded on the west by a straight line running through the Hanstholm lighthouse and the Lindesnes lighthouse and on the south by a straight line running through the Skagen lighthouse and the Tistlarna lighthouse. Skagerrak and Kattegat (S + K): the area defined as Skagerrak, extended to the southern boundary of Kattegat, and defined as a straight line from Hasøen to Gnibens spids, from Korshage to Spodsbjerg and from Gilbjerg Hoved to Kullen.

(2) This quantity does not include catches to be taken with passive gear inside the Norwegian baselines.

(3) The TAC for haddock includes both a directed fishery for haddock and by-catches in the industrial fisheries.

(4) A part of Norway's quota in the North Sea may be fished in the Skagerrak by vessels not exceeding 90 feet.
Annex II

EU-NORWAY REQUEST TO ICES ON A LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR PANDALUS IN SKAGERRAK AND THE NORWEGIAN DEEP

The assessment of this stock is based on the results of a survey carried out in January each year. Up until now, the assessment was carried out in September of the same year in order to set a TAC the following year. This meant that the TAC was based on survey and fisheries data that are more than a year old. To improve this, ICES has suggested that its advice should be delivered in March, just two months after the survey, in order to set a TAC for the same year based on that ICES advice.

The implication of the change in the advice year is that managers must decide a) to change the TAC year to reflect the advice year or b) introduce a preliminary TAC to cover the first months of the year until a definitive TAC can be set.

To this end, ICES is requested to evaluate possible management strategies with the following elements:

1. The Parties shall set a TAC for Northern shrimp within a range of fishing mortalities (F_{target}) that is consistent with fishing at maximum sustainable yield provided that the SSB at the start of the TAC year is equal to or greater than B_{trigger}.

2. Where the SSB at the start of the TAC year is estimated to be below B_{trigger} the Parties agree that the lower and upper bounds of the fishing mortality range referred to in paragraph 1 are reduced linearly to zero.

3. Overriding the rules set out in paragraphs 1 and 2, the TAC should not exceed a level such that the probability of SSB falling below B_{lim} at the beginning of the following TAC year is greater than 5%.

ICES is asked to evaluate and estimate the combination of F_{target} and B_{trigger} that maximises the long-term yield without the probability of SSB falling below B_{lim} being more than 5% for any 20 year period. ICES is asked to tabulate the yield, SSB, inter annual TAC variability and risk for a range of combinations of B_{trigger} and F_{target} values evaluated. The tabulation should include the proportion of simulated years where rule 3 defines the TAC.

ICES is asked to perform separate evaluations under the following assumptions:

a) That the TAC year will be 1 May of the advice year to 30 April of the following year

b) That the TAC year will be from 1 January – 31 December of the advice year, with a preliminary TAC fixed on 1 January as X% of the TAC of the previous year. This TAC will subsequently be revised on 1 May of the advice year. ICES should consider a range of values of X for setting the preliminary TAC that would be precautionary when implemented with the combinations of F_{target} and B_{trigger} mentioned above.

ICES is further requested to evaluate whether or not the strategies would be precautionary with and without an inter-annual quota flexibility (banking and borrowing) of +/- 10% applicable if the SSB at the start of the TAC year is above B_{trigger}.
EU-NORWAY REQUEST TO ICES ON A LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR NORWAY POUT

The European Union and Norway jointly request ICES to advise on the management of Norway Pout in ICES Subarea IV (North Sea) and ICES Division IIIa (Skagerrak-Kattegat). The proposed management strategy is based on the ICES escapement strategy for Norway pout with the aim of achieving a high probability of having the minimum SSB required to produce MSY (Blim) surviving to the following year.

ICES is requested to evaluate:

1. Whether a management strategy is precautionary if the TAC is constrained with a lower bound in the range of 20,000 tonnes to 40,000 tonnes and an upper bound in the range of 150,000 tonnes to 250,000 tonnes, or another range suggested by ICES.

2. Whether such a strategy would be precautionary if the TAC constraints referred to in paragraph 1 are overridden by a constraint on the maximum value of fishing mortality (Fcap), and whether the application of the Fcap would allow a precautionary strategy with a higher minimum TAC than if the Fcap was not applied.

3. Whether a provision to override the minimum value of the TAC when the stock is forecast to be below some threshold value would allow a precautionary strategy with a higher minimum TAC than if the escape-clause was not included, and whether such a provision would provide any additional benefit to the inclusion of an Fcap as referred to in paragraph 2.

ICES is requested to indicate the results of the evaluation in a table that shows for the combination of parameter values selected for the evaluation:

- The average inter-annual TAC variation
- The average yield
- The average fishing mortality
- The average escapement biomass
- The probability that the stock falls below Blim in the year following the fishing year over a 20 year period.

ICES is additionally asked to indicate whether the results of the evaluation are significantly changed if the TAC year is defined as 1 November to 31 October rather than a calendar year.
### TABLE 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIES AND ICES AREA</th>
<th>QUOTA TO NORWAY IN THE EU ZONE (TONNES)</th>
<th>QUOTA TO EU IN THE NORWEGIAN ZONE (TONNES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway pout</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25,000&lt;sup&gt;(10)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue ling</td>
<td>4; 5.b; 6; 7; 2.a</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ling</td>
<td>4; 5.b; 6; 7; 2.a</td>
<td>6,500&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt;&lt;sup&gt;(2)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tusk</td>
<td>4; 5.b; 6; 7; 2.a</td>
<td>2,923&lt;sup&gt;(1)&lt;/sup&gt;&lt;sup&gt;(2)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined quota</td>
<td>5.b; 6; 7</td>
<td>250&lt;sup&gt;(3)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrimps</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse mackerel</td>
<td>4;b, c</td>
<td>3,550&lt;sup&gt;(4)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>4; 2.a (EU Zone)</td>
<td>5,250&lt;sup&gt;(5)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sole</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglerfish</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway lobster</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ling</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tusk</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saithe</td>
<td>6.a</td>
<td>510&lt;sup&gt;(6)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Whiting</td>
<td>2; 4.a; 6.a&lt;sup&gt;(6)&lt;/sup&gt;; 6.b; 7&lt;sup&gt;(9)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>110,000&lt;sup&gt;(7)(8)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>(1)</sup> The quotas for ling and tusk are interchangeable of up to 2,000 tonnes and may only be fished with long-lines in ICES Division 5.b and Subareas 6 and 7.

<sup>(2)</sup> Of which an incidental catch of other species of 25% per vessel at any moment is permitted in ICES Subareas 5.b, 6 and 7. However, this percentage may be exceeded in the first 24 hours following the beginning of the fishing on a specific fishing ground. This total incidental catch of other species in 5.b, 6 and 7 may not exceed 3,000 tonnes.

<sup>(3)</sup> Fishing with long-lines for grenadiers, rat tails, mora mora and greater forkbeard.

<sup>(4)</sup> This quota may be fished in ICES Division 4.a.

<sup>(5)</sup> Including fisheries not specifically mentioned; exceptions may be introduced after consultations as appropriate.

<sup>(6)</sup> North of 56°30’N.

<sup>(7)</sup> Of which up to 500 tonnes of argentine (*Argentia spp.*) may be fished.

<sup>(8)</sup> Of which up to 40,000 tonnes may be fished in ICES Division 4.a.

<sup>(9)</sup> West of 12°W.

<sup>(10)</sup> Use of a sorting grid is obligatory.